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Map of "Theatre of Military Operations in Florida, 1835-36-37."

Map of Territory of Florida, published 1837.

Map showing railroads completed and in progress in the United States and their connections as proposed with the Harbor of Pensacola, prepared by order of the House of Representatives, 1st Session, 3rd Congress.

History of Florida by John Lee Williams, with map.

"Boundary Line between Florida and Georgia." Senate Document No. 467.

B. H. Gandy of Jacksonville has recently presented the Society with a copy of *The Carolinian*, a newspaper published at Edgefield Court House, dated September 12, 1829, and a copy of the "Edgefield Advertiser," published at the same place, of its issue of December 18th, 1844.

Origin of the County Names in Florida.

BY GEO. B. UTLEY.

(Reprinted from August number of Magazine of History, by permission of author.)

The following article indicates briefly the origin of the names given to the various counties of the State of Florida. So far as possible the reason for the name is given, as well as its origin. In instances where counties were named for men of national prominence there is often no apparent significance except the desire to honor the memory of a national hero. Such is the case in the naming of the counties of Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Clay, Polk, Calhoun, De Soto, Hernando and Leon. No attempt has been made to supply data relating to persons of eminent national reputation whose careers are familiar to all.

The number preceding the name of the county indicates the chronological order of its establishment, and the date following is that of its establishment. The total number of counties in Florida (in 1908) is forty-six.

6. **ALACHUA.** December 29, 1824. From a Creek Indian word meaning "grassy" or "marshy."

38. **BAKER.** February 8, 1861. Named for James McNair Baker (1822-1892), judge fourth judicial district of Florida, and Confederate States senator, 1862-65.

35. **BRADFORD.** December 21, 1858. Named for Captain Richard Bradford, the first Florida officer killed in the Civil War, who fell in the battle on Santa Rosa Island, western Florida, October 9, 1861. This county was originally named New County, the name being changed to Bradford, December 6, 1861.

25. **BREVARD.** March 14, 1844. Named for Theodore Washington Brevard (1804-1877). Native of North Carolina, and one of the distinguished family of that name there; removed to Florida, 1847; comptroller of the state, 1853 to 1861. The county was originally named St. Lucie, the name being changed to Brevard, January 6, 1855.

20. **CALHOUN.** January 26, 1838. Named for John Caldwell Calhoun, United States senator from South Carolina at the time the county was established. Then at the height of his popularity as the champion of the doctrine of states' rights.

44. **CITRUS.** June 2, 1887. Named as an indication of the abundance of citrus fruit groves in the county.

36. **CLAY.** December 31, 1858. Named for Henry Clay.

16. **COLUMBIA.** February 4, 1832. From the poetical name for the United States.

19. **DADE.** February 4, 1836. Named for Francis Langhorn Dade, Major United States Army, soldier in the second Seminole Indian war. Killed near Fort King, Florida, December 28, 1835. All visitors to West Point,

N. Y., will remember the beautiful Dade Monument there, on which are inscribed the names of the fallen officers, and the simple yet eloquent line: "All of the detachment save three fell without an attempt to retreat."

40. DE SOTO. May 9, 1887. Named for Hernando de Soto, the Spanish explorer of Florida. Hernando County is named after the same man. A unique instance of the kind.

4. DUVAL. August 12, 1822. Named for William Pope Duval (1784-1854), territorial governor of Florida, 1822-34.

1. ESCAMBIA. July 21, 1821. Named from Escambia River, which probably derived its name from the Spanish *cambiar*, "to barter."

17. FRANKLIN. February 8, 1832. Named for Benjamin Franklin.

5. GADSDEN. June 24, 1823. Named for James Gadsden (1788-1858), American diplomatist. Native of Charleston, S. C. In 1818, as aide-de-camp to General Jackson, he took part in the campaign against the Seminole Indians, later becoming prominent in this war. His career as a diplomatist was subsequent to the naming of this county.

14. HAMILTON. December 26, 1827. Named for Alexander Hamilton.

22. HERNANDO. February 24, 1843. Named for Hernando de Soto, after whom De Soto County was also named.

18. HILLSBORO. January 25, 1834. Named for Wills Hill, second Viscount Hillsborough (1718-1793). The Earl of Hillsborough, during the English occupation of Florida (1763-1783), received a large grant of land in Florida and was much interested in the development of the province.

27. HOLMES. January 8, 1848. Named for Holmes Creek, the eastern boundary of the county, which in turn was named from Holmes Valley, which received its name

either from an Indian chieftain who had been given the English name of Holmes, or else from one Thomas J. Holmes, who settled in that vicinity from North Carolina about 1830 or '34.

3. JACKSON. August 12, 1822. Named for Andrew Jackson, governor of the territory of Florida, 1821-22, and previous to that time active in the Seminole Indian wars in the territory. This county was named after Jackson before he became president, as the date of its establishment shows.

13. JEFFERSON. January 20, 1827. Named for Thomas Jefferson, president, who died July 4th of the year preceding the establishment of the county.

33. LAFAYETTE. December 23, 1856. Named for the Marquis de Lafayette. Congress granted him a township of land in Florida lying just east of Tallahassee, in token of gratitude for his services, and though he never visited Florida, he took an interest in the territory and sent thither many French emigrants.

43. LAKE. May 27, 1887. Named for the large number of its beautiful lakes.

42. LEE. May 13, 1887. Named for Gen. Robert E. Lee.

7. LEON. December 29, 1824. Named for Juan Ponce de Leon, discoverer of Florida.

26. LEVY. March 10, 1845. Named for David Levy Yulee (1811-1886), territorial delegate to U. S. Congress from Florida, 1841-45, the latter date being that on which Florida was admitted to statehood. U. S. Senator from Florida, 1845-51, and 1855-61, when he retired to join the Southern Confederacy. His name was originally David Levy, but in 1845 he added the name of his grandfather, Yulee.

32. LIBERTY. December 15, 1855. Named to voice the sentiment of the American people.

15. MADISON. December 26, 1827. Named for James Madison, president, the county being largely settled by Virginia colonists.

31. **MANATEE.** January 9, 1855. Named from the manatee, or sea-cow, found in the waters of its coast, and nowhere in the United States, except in Florida.

24. **MARION.** March 14, 1844. Named for General Francis Marion. The county was largely settled by emigrants from South Carolina.

8. **MONROE.** December 29, 1824. Named for James Monroe, president of the United States at the time the county was established.

10. **NASSAU.** December 29, 1824. Probably named from Nassau, the principal town of the Bahama Islands, as many emigrants came from the Bahamas to this section during the English occupation of Florida. An unique instance of an English name given American territory after the War of 1812.

9. **ORANGE.** December 24, 1824. Named from the abundant orange groves in the county. Originally named Mosquito County. Changed to Orange, January 30, 1845.

41. **OSCEOLA.** May 12, 1887. Named from the famous chief of the Seminole Indians, who was kidnapped by General Jesup, near St. Augustine, in October, 1837, and died in confinement at Fort Moultrie, S. C., January, 1838.

45. **PASCO.** June 2, 1887. Named for Samuel Pasco (born 1834), U. S. Senator from Florida, who was speaker of the Florida House of Representatives when the county was established, and who had also just been elected U. S. Senator.

39. **POLK.** February 8, 1861. Named for James K. Polk, president.

28. **PUTNAM.** January 13, 1849. Named for Benjamin A. Putnam, a resident of St. Augustine, prominent lawyer, officer in the second Seminole Indian War.

2. **ST. JOHN.** July 21, 1821. Named from the St. John's River, called by the Spanish discoverers San Juan Bautista, from the saint's day upon which it was discovered.

46. ST. LUCIE. July 1, 1905. Named for St. Lucy, of Syracuse, saint of the Roman Catholic Church. Name first given to a fort built by the Spanish near Cape Canaveral, 1565.

21. SANTA ROSA. February 18, 1842. Named for St. Rosa, of Viterbo, saint of the Roman Catholic Church. Name was probably first given to Santa Rosa Island.

29. SUMTER. January 8, 1853. Named for Gen. Thomas Sumter (1736-1832), patriot officer in the Revolutionary army, prominent in the southern campaigns. He was a native of South Carolina, and the last surviving general officer of the Revolutionary army. This county was largely settled by emigrants from South Carolina.

37. SUWANEE. December 21, 1858. From an Indian word, *sawani*, meaning "echo river." One of the few counties in the United States whose name has been immortalized in song.

34. TAYLOR. December 23, 1856. Named for Zachary Taylor, president, prominent in the second Seminole Indian war, defeating the Indians in the decisive battle of Okechobee, for which he received the brevet of brigadier-general, and in 1838 the chief command in Florida.

30. VOLUSIA. December 29, 1854. Named from a settlement within its limits supposed to have been named from one Volus, an English settler.

23. WAKULLA. March 11, 1843. Named from an Indian word meaning "mystery," applied to the famous spring within its limits.*

11. WALTON. December 29, 1824. Named for Colonel George Walton, secretary of West Florida during the territorial governorship of Andrew Jackson, 1821-22, and secretary of the entire territory, 1822-26. Son of George Walton, governor of Georgia and Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Tallahassee (meaning

beautiful land) was so named by Walton's daughter, Octavia.

12. WASHINGTON. December 29, 1824. Named for George Washington.

Public Library.

Jacksonville, Florida.

*"The springs of Florida are indeed among its most peculiar and attractive features. Wakulla Fountain surpasses the others in every particular, and will hereafter live in my memory with the Saguenay River, Niagara Falls, the Mammoth Cave, and Tallulah Chasm. An adequate idea of it cannot be given by pen or pencil; but when once seen, on a bright, calm day, it must ever after be a thing to dream about and love. It is the fountain-head of a river, and wells up in the very heart of a dense cypress swamp, is nearly round, measures some four hundred feet in diameter and about a hundred and fifty feet in depth, having at its bottom an immense horizontal chasm, with a dark portal, from one side of which looms up a limestone cliff, the summit of which is itself nearly fifty feet beneath the spectator in a boat. The water is so astonishingly clear that even a pin can be seen on the bottom in the deepest places, and as you look perpendicularly into it it is as colorless as air, and the sensation of floating upon it is that of being suspended in a balloon. That the ancient Seminoles should have attached a legend to this, the brightest spot in their domain, was quite natural. At night, said they, may be seen around the shores and on the bottom of the fountain tiny fairy creatures, sporting and bathing, in noiseless glee; but at midnight, when the moon is at its full there appears upon the water a gigantic warrior, sitting in a stone canoe, with a copper paddle in his hand, from whose presence the affrighted fairies flee away, leaving, as the last object seen in the darkness of a cloud, the spectre warrior alone in his canoe, which seems anchored and immovable."—*Charles Lanman, "Adventures in the Wilds of America" (1856), Vol. II., p. 143.*